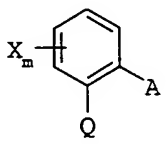
Method of inducing the virus resistance of plants

Abstract

A method of inducing the viral resistance of plants comprises treating the plants, the soil or seeds with an effective amount of the compound of the formula I



I

in which

X is halogen, $C_1$-$C_4$-alkyl or trifluoromethyl;

m is 0 or 1;

Q is $C(=CH-CH_3)-COOCH_3$, $C(=CH-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$, $C(=N-OCH_3)-CONHCH_3$, $C(=N-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$ or $N(-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$;

A is $-O-B$, $-CH_2O-B$, $-OCH_2-B$, $-CH=CH-B$, $-C\equiv C-B$, $-CH_2O-N=C(R^1)-B$ or $-CH_2O-N=C(R^1)-C(R^2)=N-OR^3$, where

B is optionally substituted phenyl, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetaryl or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl, containing one to three N atoms and/or one O or S atom or one or two O and/or S atoms;

$R^1$ is hydrogen, cyano, alkyl, haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy;

$R^2$ is optionally substituted phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetarylcarbonyl or 5- or 6-membered hetarylsulfonyl, or

alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkenylcarbonyl, alkynylcarbonyl, alkylsulfonyl, or $C(=NOR^{\alpha})-OR^{\beta}$; and

$R^3$ is hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl;

which compound is taken up by the plants or seeds.